



GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

Social Studies 30

June 1992

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
SOCIAL STUDIES 30**

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

YOU HAVE 2½ HOURS TO COMPLETE THIS EXAMINATION. BUDGET YOUR TIME CAREFULLY.

PART A consists of 70 multiple-choice questions worth 70% of the total mark.

PART B consists of a written-response section worth 30% of the total mark.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU READ THE WRITTEN-RESPONSE QUESTIONS IN PART B BEFORE BEGINNING THE EXAMINATION. IDEAS APPEARING IN THE MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS MAY ASSIST YOU IN COMPOSING YOUR ESSAY.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PART A: MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

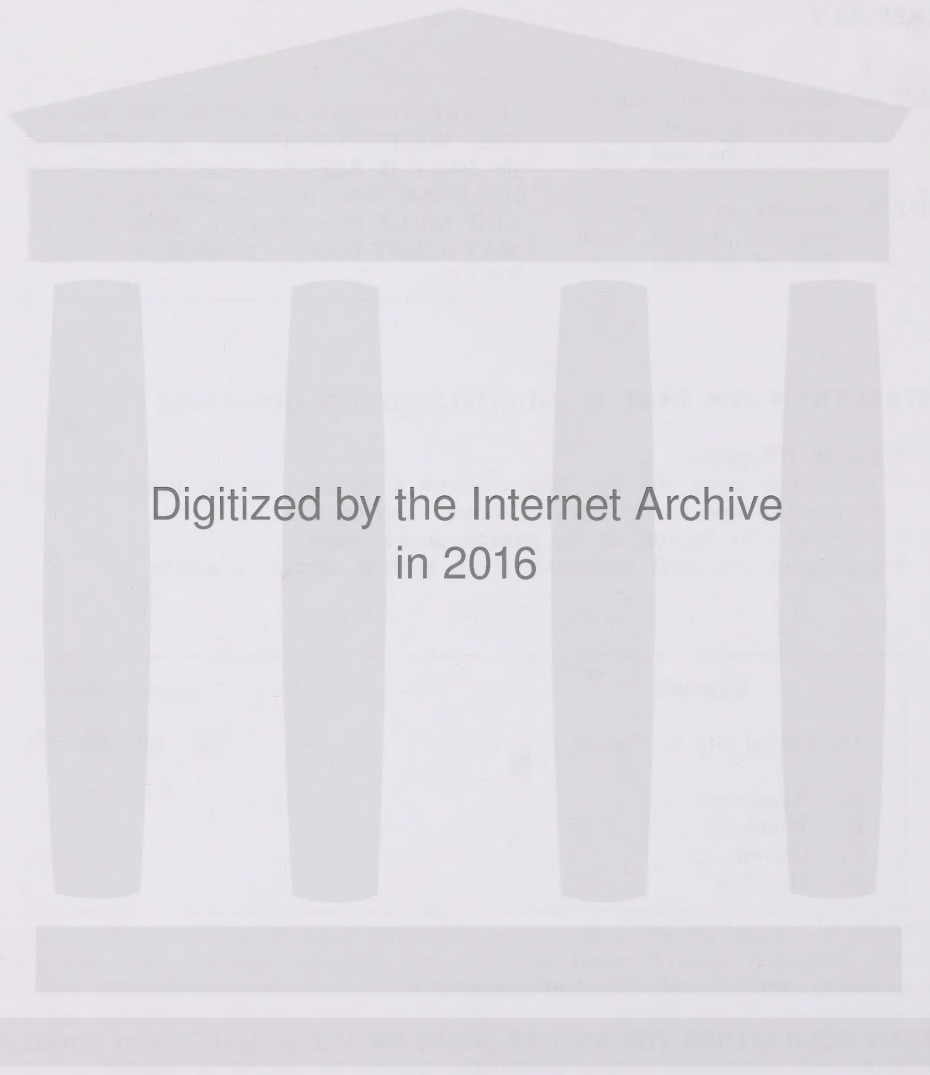
- use an HB pencil
- write your name and the other required information on the back cover of this examination **and** on the separate answer sheet provided
- mark all your answers on the separate answer sheet
- erase your first mark completely if you wish to change an answer

Example	Answer Sheet
The capital city of Canada is	Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ
A. Vancouver B. Winnipeg C. Ottawa D. Montreal	

The presiding examiner will collect your answer sheet and examination booklet.

DO NOT FOLD EITHER THE ANSWER SHEET OR THE EXAMINATION BOOKLET.

JUNE 1992



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1. The economic factor supporting the position that growth in any economy should be restrained is
 - A. investment
 - B. mechanization
 - C. finite resources
 - D. standard of living

2. Ideologically, the fascist view of human nature stresses that
 - A. although people are basically competitive, they also have collective tendencies that are expressed through economic equality
 - B. all human beings have equal potential, but that potential can only be realized through political competition
 - C. people have antisocial tendencies that need to be controlled and directed by the state
 - D. individuals can only achieve their true political destiny through political equality

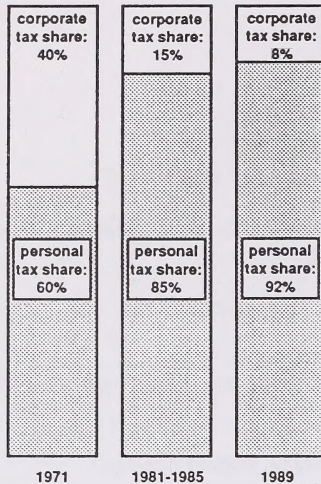
3. From a capitalist perspective, the Canadian government could **most** appropriately achieve the goal of advancing the common good by
 - A. implementing wage and price controls
 - B. selling Crown corporations
 - C. increasing income tax
 - D. subsidizing health care

4. The Canadian federal and provincial governments, in applying representation by population, have often failed to take into consideration shifting population trends from
 - A. richer areas to poorer areas
 - B. rural communities to urban centres
 - C. urban centres to rural communities
 - D. densely populated areas to less populated areas

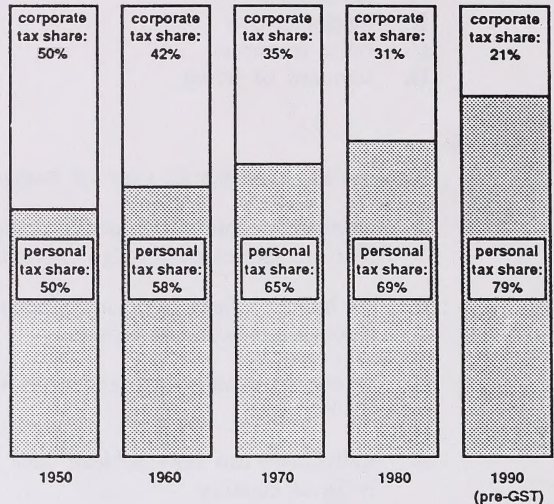
5. During the 1960s and 1970s, effective and powerful political leaders in the U.S.S.R. held positions in the higher bureaucratic levels of both the
 - A. KGB and the armed services
 - B. government and the Communist party
 - C. diplomatic corps and the Communist party
 - D. secret police and the interior ministry

Use the following graphs to answer questions 6 and 7.

WHO PAYS THE TAX BILL IN ALBERTA?



AND WHO PAYS THE TAX BILL IN CANADA?



Sources: *Public Accounts and Budget Estimates, Alberta;*
National Accounts and Budget Estimates, Canada

6. If you were a lobbyist representing a group of large corporations, you would likely defend the information in the graphs by arguing that the
 - A. taxation policy followed will lower corporate spending, thereby preventing an inflationary spiral
 - B. government's fiscal program will enable the corporate sector to expand production and create prosperity
 - C. information indicates how unfair restrictive government measures have been to the corporate sector
 - D. trends indicated by the graphs are useful in providing more evidence to justify corporate mergers

7. The information contained in the graphs would likely be used by certain opposition parties to point to the need for
 - A. reform of the democratic electoral process at both the federal and provincial levels
 - B. a wider range of social programs to be provided by the government
 - C. organized public protests to end growing government deficits
 - D. a change of government to create a fairer system of taxation

Use the following chart to answer questions 8 to 10.

ELECTION RESULTS* IN A PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY, 1968 to 1980							
ELECTION YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF SEATS	PARTY X		PARTY Y		PARTY Z	
		SEATS WON	% of POPULAR VOTE	SEATS WON	% of POPULAR VOTE	SEATS WON	% of POPULAR VOTE
1968	264	72	31	155	45	21	17
1972	264	107	35	109	38	31	18
1974	264	95	35	141	43	16	15
1979	282	136	36	114	40	26	18
1980	282	103	33	146	44	32	20

* minor parties and independents not included

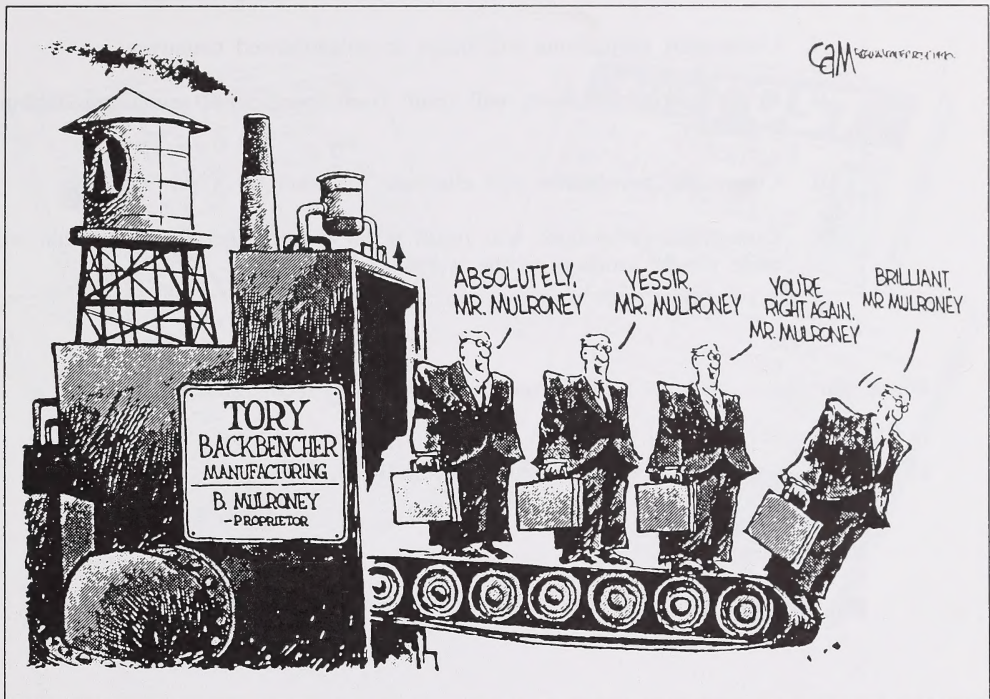
8. A minority government or a coalition government would **most** likely have been formed as a result of the election in
- A. 1968
 - B. 1974
 - C. 1979
 - D. 1980
9. The conclusion **best** supported by the data in the chart is that
- A. elections are usually called when most expedient for the party in power
 - B. nonconfidence motions usually result in the defeat of a minority government
 - C. third parties have most influence over the passage of legislation during periods of minority government
 - D. in a single-member plurality system, the distribution of seats does not always reflect the popular vote
10. To correct the weakness illustrated in the chart, the Scandinavian democracies would likely recommend
- A. adopting a system of proportional representation
 - B. reducing the number of voters in each constituency
 - C. adopting a strict two-party system of representation
 - D. realigning constituency boundaries to reflect population totals

Use the following recommendation to answer questions 11 and 12.

The Canadian Minister of Finance has recommended that interest rates be raised by the Bank of Canada to cope with a period of rising inflation.

11. This recommendation is likely based on which assumption?
- A. Individuals are in need of government assistance and jobs to offset the effects of rising prices.
 - B. Increased interest rates on loans to businesses will lead to reduced costs for consumer goods.
 - C. Individuals are in need of additional disposable income to offset the effects of rising prices.
 - D. Increased interest rates will reduce aggregate demand and thus lower prices.
12. Which of the following groups would be **most** adversely affected if this recommendation were implemented?
- A. Individuals living on pensions and fixed incomes
 - B. Financial institutions seeking stability in the marketplace
 - C. Businesses seeking to become established and in need of capital
 - D. Individuals whose income is derived primarily from interest on savings
-
13. According to Marxist theory, class conflict and the proletarian revolution are the direct result of the
- A. formation of labor unions
 - B. withering away of the state
 - C. creation of political parties
 - D. existence of economic inequalities
14. The primary role of lobbyists in representative democracies is to
- A. influence government decisions between elections
 - B. support government decisions protecting the public good
 - C. stimulate public debate over current controversial issues
 - D. prevent government mismanagement and waste of public funds

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 15 and 16.



—from the *Regina Leader Post*

15. The cartoon is a humorous, but negative, comment on the practice of
- A. party discipline
 - B. power of the purse
 - C. political patronage
 - D. executive accountability
16. If the cartoonist's assessment is correct, the aspect of democracy that is suffering **most** is the relationship of a Member of Parliament to the
- A. media
 - B. electorate
 - C. party caucus
 - D. party platform

Use the following doctrines to answer questions 17 and 18.

SOME BASIC DOCTRINES OF KARL MARX

- I. Communist revolutions will occur in industrialized countries.
- II. Communist governments will result from spontaneous revolutions within a country.
- III. Communist revolutions will eliminate the need for a profit motive.
- IV. Communist revolutions will result in an international movement that will unite all the workers of the world.

Which Marxist doctrine is *contradicted* by the following 20th century events?

17. Lenin adopts the New Economic Policy in 1922.

- A. Doctrine I
- B. Doctrine II
- C. Doctrine III
- D. Doctrine IV

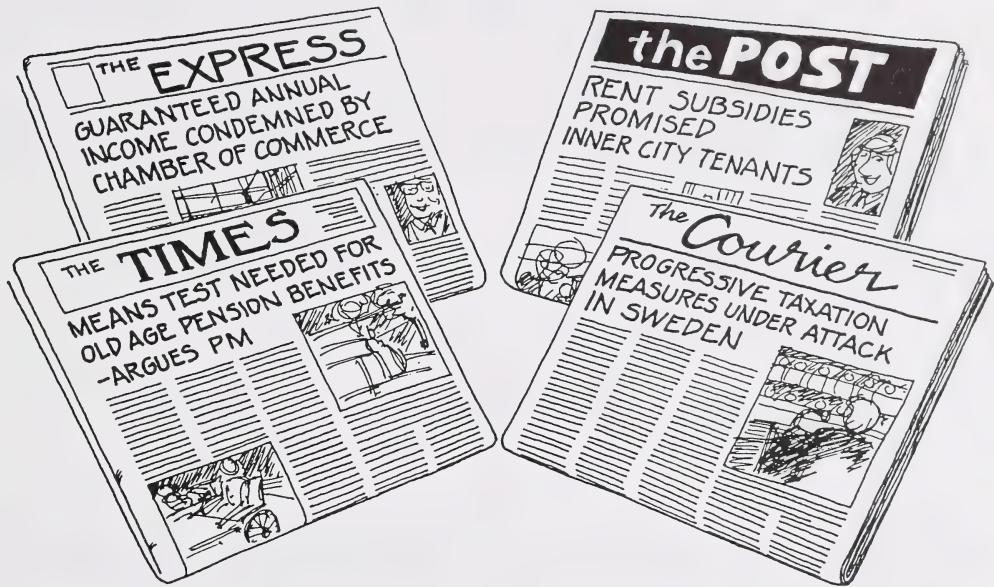
18. Poland becomes a communist satellite by 1946.

- A. Doctrine I
- B. Doctrine II
- C. Doctrine III
- D. Doctrine IV

19. Which technique of dictatorship is correctly matched with a corresponding action taken by the Nazi government of Germany?

- A. Controlled participation — initiating the Night of the Long Knives
- B. Channeling popular discontent — implementing public works projects
- C. Use of force and terror — broadcasting a master race ideology
- D. Indoctrination — creating the Hitler Youth

Use the following headlines to answer questions 20 and 21.



20. These news stories would be **most** useful in researching which of the following developments?
- A. The increased role of the media
 - B. The privatization of public enterprises
 - C. The redistribution of wealth in society
 - D. The inflationary trends of a boom economy
21. An individual strongly committed to the principles of self-reliance and self-sufficiency would **most** approve the trends reported in the
- A. *Post* and *Times* only
 - B. *Times* and *Courier* only
 - C. *Express*, *Times*, and *Post*
 - D. *Express*, *Times*, and *Courier*
-

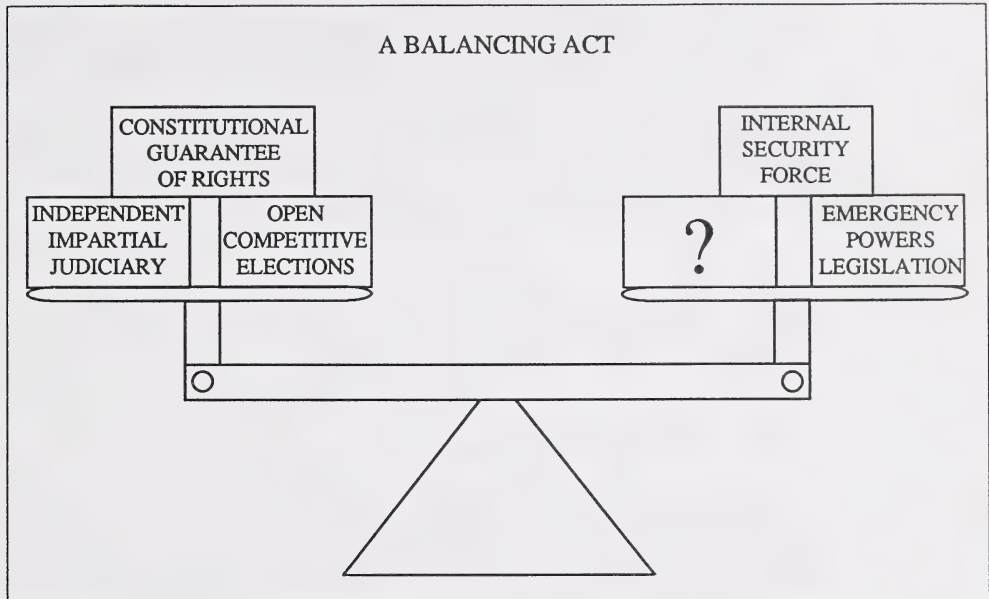
22. A theme common to both *The Wealth of Nations* and *Das Kapital* is the
- A. abolition of private property
 - B. vision of an ideal economic order
 - C. promotion of individual initiative
 - D. achievement of equality for all
23. A fixed-term legislative system, such as the one found in the United States, allows elected representatives more freedom because they may
- A. defeat executive proposals without fear of facing an immediate election
 - B. ignore the wishes of voters by agreeing with all presidential proposals
 - C. have similar responsibilities as elected representatives in a parliamentary system
 - D. follow party discipline as closely as elected representatives in a parliamentary system
24. The ideology that in practice has **most** closely approached a balance between the principles of economic equality and individual freedom is
- A. Marxism-Leninism
 - B. classical liberalism
 - C. democratic socialism
 - D. democratic capitalism
-

In questions 25 and 26, a certain condition or policy is stated in relation to two groups. Judge the effect of the condition or policy on the groups listed by answering

- A. if the policy is acceptable to the first group but unacceptable to the second
- B. if the policy is unacceptable to the first group but acceptable to the second
- C. if the policy is acceptable to both groups
- D. if the policy is unacceptable to both groups

POLICY	GROUPS INVOLVED
25. The abolition of private property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • German Nazi Party, 1933 • Russian Bolsheviks, 1918
26. Transfer payments to redistribute income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Democrats • Laissez-faire Economists

Use the following diagram to answer questions 27 and 28.



27. Which of the following labels would be **most** appropriate for the box containing a question mark?
- A. Pay Equity Legislation
 - B. Social Security Legislation
 - C. Interest Group Lobbying Laws
 - D. Censorship and State Secrecy Laws
28. Which issue or dilemma is represented by the diagram?
- A. Can an autocratic state suppress public dissent?
 - B. How can the state best represent the wishes of interest groups?
 - C. To what extent should civil liberties be guaranteed by the state?
 - D. Should a parliamentary system be based on responsible government?
-

Use the following claim to answer questions 29 to 31.

An 18th century political theorist claimed that:

Taking the term in its strict sense, there never has existed, and never will exist, any true democracy. It is contrary to the natural order that the majority should govern and that the minority should be governed.

— from *Inside World Politics*

29. The author of this claim is questioning the desirability of
- A. majority rule
 - B. minority rights
 - C. freedom of dissent
 - D. personal liberties
30. The author makes the assumption that
- A. freedom of speech restricts minority rights
 - B. political equality leads to majority tyranny
 - C. political parties subvert the democratic process
 - D. elected leaders accept the principle of responsible government
31. The author **most** likely favors a political system of
- A. one person one vote through regular plebiscites
 - B. rule by the masses based on direct democracy
 - C. periodic elections where everyone over 18 votes
 - D. rule by an elite based on established privilege
-
32. Which statement is **most** consistent with the application of public enterprise principles in a market-oriented economy?
- A. The consumption of goods is determined by their prices.
 - B. The production of wheat decreases as farmers anticipate a surplus.
 - C. A utility board is established to oversee the price of a basic consumer service.
 - D. A change in eating habits results in an increased production of substitute products.

Use the following information to answer questions 33 to 35.

An individual holds these economic views.

View 1: The government should spend less on welfare and subsidies.

View 2: The government should lower business taxes.

View 3: The government should privatize public corporations.

View 4: The government should reduce the size of the civil service.

View 5: The government should give financial aid to new entrepreneurs.

33. These views would be found at what point on the following ideological spectrum?



- A. POINT I
B. POINT II
C. POINT III
D. POINT IV
34. Which two views appear to contradict one another?
- A. View 1 and view 5
B. View 2 and view 4
C. View 4 and view 3
D. View 5 and view 2
35. An individual holding these views would **most** probably advocate the theories of
- A. economic interventionists
B. democratic capitalists
C. democratic socialists
D. Keynesian economists

36. *The shock of the First Great War forced people to think seriously for the first time about the creation of a new system by which such disasters could be averted in the future.*

This new system was the

- A. United Nations
 - B. League of Nations
 - C. European Economic Community
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
37. An individual who claims to be an internationalist would **most** likely support foreign policies that promote
- A. protectionist trade policies
 - B. defensive regional alliances
 - C. nonalignment and isolation from world affairs
 - D. collective security and direct developmental aid
38. A particular difficulty in redrawing the map of Europe after the First World War was that
- A. economic and strategic considerations often did not coincide with ethnic divisions
 - B. the defeated German government resisted any change to Germany's boundaries
 - C. the Bolshevik government of Russia was not represented at the Paris Peace Conference
 - D. large tracts of disputed territory were still under imperial control
39. *One type of war has as its goal the overthrow of the enemy, either by destroying the enemy politically or by disarming and forcing the enemy to sue for peace on the victor's terms.*

Which wartime policy is **most** consistent with this description?

- A. Encirclement
 - B. Guerrilla warfare
 - C. Divide and conquer
 - D. Unconditional surrender
40. Following the First World War, the action **most** consistent with the principle of self-determination was the
- A. creation of the state of Poland
 - B. formation of the League of Nations
 - C. inclusion of the war guilt clause in the Treaty of Versailles
 - D. distribution of former colonial areas according to a mandate system

Use the following passage to answer questions 41 and 42.

It is not only our Army that marches to its objective: 44 million Italians march with that Army, all united and alert. Let others try to commit the blackest injustice, taking away Italy's place in the sun. When, in 1915, Italy united her fate with the Allies, how many promises were made? To fight the common victory, Italy brought her supreme contribution of 760 000 dead, 480 000 disabled and more than a million wounded. When we went to the table of that odious settlement, they gave us only the crumbs of the colonial booty.

— Benito Mussolini, 2 October 1935

41. This portion of Mussolini's speech is **most** likely a justification for the
- A. Black Shirt's "March on Rome"
 - B. Italian invasion of Abyssinia
 - C. creation of the Rome-Berlin Axis
 - D. Italian participation in the Spanish Civil War
42. The expression "odious settlement" in Mussolini's speech is a reference to the terms arising out of the
- A. Munich Conference
 - B. Kellogg-Briand Pact
 - C. Brest-Litovsk Treaty
 - D. Paris Peace Conference
-

Use the following statement to answer question 43.

The fascists were no longer called fascists — one could not find any trace of this word in the press or in official reports and speeches. Things which we had become accustomed to seeing as hostile, evil, and dangerous had somehow become virtually neutral.

— from *Why Nations Go to War*

43. This statement describes the official reaction of a particular country to an important historical event.

Which country and event are described?

- A. Germany — crushing of the Beer Hall *Putsch*
 - B. Italy — support for the Nationalist revolt in Spain
 - C. Japan — formation of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
 - D. Soviet Union — signing of the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact
-

Use the following sources to answer questions 44 to 46.

SOURCE I

PEACE

Be glad in your hearts. Give thanks to your God.
The wings of peace settle about us and the peoples of Europe.
The prayers of the troubled hearts are answered.
People of Britain, your children are safe. Your husbands and your sons will not march to battle.

— *The Daily Express*
September 30, 1938

SOURCE II



STILL HOPE

SOURCE III



"PEACE"

SOURCE IV

All is over. Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness. She has suffered in every respect from her association with the Western democracies. She has suffered in particular from her association with France. I think you will find that in a period of time, which may be measured only by months, Czechoslovakia will be engulfed in the Nazi regime.

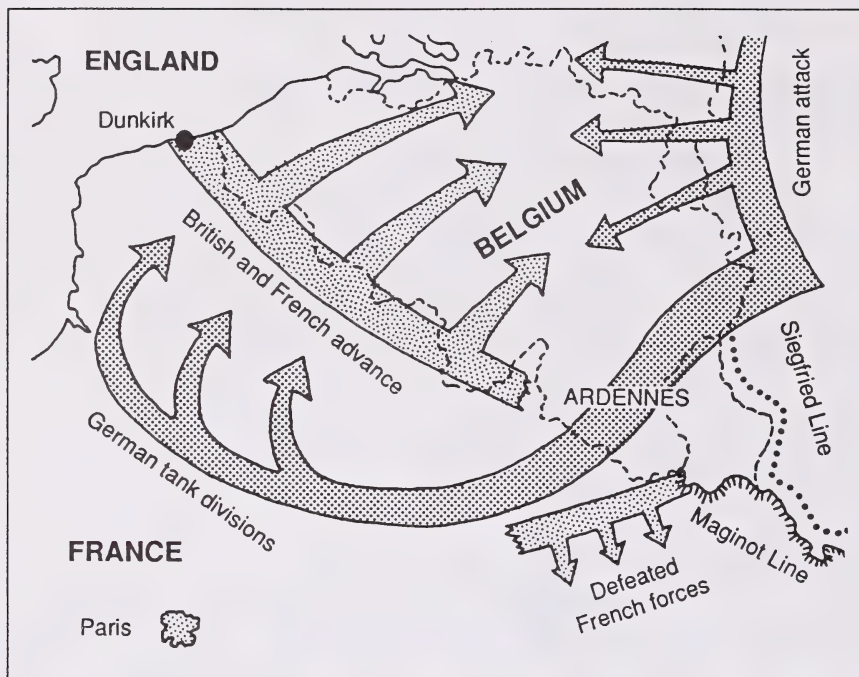
— from Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, October 1938

44. Sources I, II, and III support the generalization that during the inter-war years,
- A. politicians had to take account of popular pacifist feeling when confronting aggression
 - B. politicians had to ignore the lack of public support for their foreign policy decisions
 - C. European affairs were dominated by the economic crisis of the Great Depression
 - D. European affairs were manipulated by the power of the League of Nations
45. Collectively, the four sources are dealing primarily with the
- A. rise of Nazi Germany
 - B. negotiated Munich Accord
 - C. outbreak of the Second World War
 - D. formation of the League of Nations
46. Which hypothesis is supported by the four sources?
- A. Nations, like individuals, are quick to show anger and feel prejudice.
 - B. Nations, like individuals, prefer to settle their differences through conflict.
 - C. To encourage appeasement, some nations have been willing to form alliances.
 - D. To prevent war, some nations have been willing to sacrifice the sovereignty of other nations.
-
47. In which of the following incidents did the League of Nations become **most** directly involved beyond making simple protests?
- A. The Spanish Civil War
 - B. The German annexation of Austria
 - C. The Italian invasion of Abyssinia
 - D. The German re-occupation of the Rhineland
48. *I love Germany so much; I'm glad there are two of them.*

In this statement, made soon after the Second World War by a French commentator, the word "love" could be replaced by which of the following words and still retain the same meaning?

- A. Fear
- B. Admire
- C. Support
- D. Appreciate

Use the following map to answer questions 49 and 50.



—from *Canadians in the Twentieth Century*

49. The map indicates a significant turning point during the Second World War that occurred
- A. during the fall of France
 - B. following the D-Day landings
 - C. with the collapse of Axis resistance
 - D. concurrently with the Nazi invasion of the U.S.S.R.
50. What military strategy was primarily and successfully used to achieve the result indicated in the map?
- A. Artillery bombardment
 - B. Guerrilla warfare
 - C. Trench warfare
 - D. Blitzkrieg

Use the following cartoon to answer questions 51 and 52.



—Justus, *The Minneapolis Star*

51. This cartoon was drawn in response to events in Western Europe
- A. upon the signing of the Munich Accord
 - B. upon the signing of the Treaty of Versailles
 - C. immediately before the outbreak of the Second World War
 - D. immediately after the conclusion of the Second World War
52. The message in the cartoon suggests a distinct bias
- A. opposed to self-determination in liberated Europe
 - B. opposed to the formation of the NATO alliance
 - C. in favor of the implementation of the American Marshall Plan
 - D. in favor of an American isolationist foreign policy

Use the following opinions about the United Nations
to answer questions 53 to 56.

SPEAKER I

The United Nations, a kind of global town council, shows the same human failings at its meetings. Delegates from member nations with differing ideas about politics argue hotly for their own beliefs. That often means a lot of talk and not much action on problems.

SPEAKER II

One of the realities we must face in trying to understand the United Nations and its role in the world is that we live in a troubled and divided world. One of the benefits the United Nations brings is that it reflects, very accurately, the divisions and the troubles. It also provides the only means for involving all countries of the world in facing these difficulties and attempting to solve them.

— from *Canada and the World*

SPEAKER III

The United Nations is a body where there is always something that disappears: when two small powers have a dispute, the dispute disappears; when a great power and a small power are in conflict, the small power disappears; when two great powers have a dispute, the UN disappears.

SPEAKER IV

To ensure a secure peace, the United Nations must have readily at its disposal, by virtue of firm commitments undertaken by its members or most of them, military strength of sufficient dimensions to make it certain that aggressive military forces can be met with effective international force, speedily and conclusively.

— from *The UN Department of Trusteeship*

53. Taken together, the four speakers raise the issue of the extent to which
- A. nations should support the purposes of the United Nations
 - B. the United Nations should use force to secure collective security
 - C. the great powers should use the United Nations to achieve their goals
 - D. weaker powers should join the great powers to form voting blocs in the United Nations

54. The claims, underlying assumptions, and descriptions given by the four speakers involve a basic conflict between the principles of
- A. internationalism and national prosperity
 - B. internationalism and national sovereignty
 - C. national independence and humanitarianism
 - D. national self-reliance and national security
55. Despite their differing opinions, speakers I and II both recognize the importance of the
- A. role of the General Assembly
 - B. function of the Security Council
 - C. great powers in resolving disputes
 - D. preservation of neutrality in international affairs
56. Which speaker would **most** support the course of action the United Nations took during the Korean War?
- A. Speaker I
 - B. Speaker II
 - C. Speaker III
 - D. Speaker IV
-
57. War crimes trials following the Second World War and the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Rights suggest that
- A. in the future, wars should be justified only on moral grounds
 - B. international standards of conduct should be established and enforced
 - C. in the future, ideological purity should be a requirement for every nation
 - D. international standards of conduct should be determined by nations with high moral standing
58. The Cuban Missile Crisis exemplified an international crisis in which both sides
- A. eventually agreed to arbitration through the United Nations
 - B. followed a policy of containment of communist expansion
 - C. dangerously employed policies of brinkmanship
 - D. depended on their allies for support

Use the following maps to answer questions 59 to 61.

MAP I



MAP II



MAP III



MAP IV



59. Each map of Germany reflects a significant period in its history. Which sequence of maps **correctly** reflects that history?
- A. Maps I, II, IV, III
 - B. Maps II, IV, I, III
 - C. Maps III, II, I, IV
 - D. Maps IV, I, II, III
60. In map IV, the determination of the boundaries of Germany was directly related to the
- A. collapse of Hitler's Third Reich in 1945
 - B. tensions generated by the Berlin Blockade in 1949
 - C. co-operation created by the formation of the EEC in the 1960s
 - D. movement for reform in the Soviet Union in the 1980s
61. In map III, the boundaries of Germany were largely established by the
- A. Munich Agreement
 - B. Treaty of Versailles
 - C. defeat of Adolph Hitler
 - D. victory of Soviet forces
-
62. Which conclusion about the nature of alliances can be drawn from the recent example of the coalition powers involved in the Gulf War?
- A. The collapse of an alliance occurs because its rivals become too threatening.
 - B. The collapse of an alliance occurs because of the lack of citizen involvement in policymaking.
 - C. Alliances demonstrate strength insofar as they include a superpower.
 - D. Alliances survive only insofar as each member shares common cultural values.
63. The dissolution of the Warsaw Pact in 1991 brings into question the need to preserve the
- A. European Economic Community
 - B. United Nations Security Council
 - C. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - D. Council on Security and Co-operation in Europe

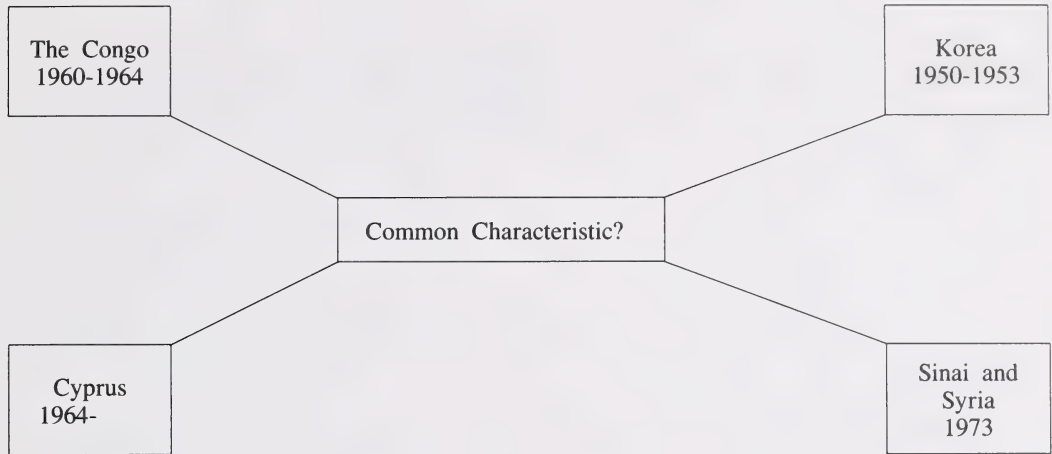
Use the following quotation to answer questions 64 to 67.

We are told the Locarno Treaty failed and did not prevent the Second World War. There was a very good reason for that. The United States was not in it. Had the United States taken before the first war or between the wars the same interest and made the same exertions and sacrifices and run the same risks to preserve peace and uphold freedom which I thank God she is doing now, there might never have been a first war and there would certainly never have been a second. With their mighty aid I have the sure hope there will not be a third.

— Sir Winston Churchill, October 1953

64. Churchill is supporting the abandonment by the United States of its policy of
- A. appeasement
 - B. deterrence
 - C. isolationism
 - D. containment
65. Churchill's claims are based on the assumption that the
- A. system of collective security of the 1930s failed to prevent the outbreak of war
 - B. United States must be part of the arrangements to maintain international peace in the 20th century
 - C. Locarno Treaty represented the best hope for preventing the two world wars in the 20th century
 - D. United States must provide financial and military aid to the United Nations to make it work
66. Churchill's statement is **most** likely made in the context of the United States' committed support of the
- A. Helsinki Accords
 - B. SALT I negotiations
 - C. European Common Market
 - D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
67. Many nations would challenge Churchill's assumption that
- A. the United States is especially qualified to protect the welfare of all
 - B. maintenance of world peace requires effort and a readiness to sacrifice
 - C. the United Nations is best suited to preserve collective security
 - D. conventional war is as much a threat to world peace as nuclear war

Use the following diagram to answer question 68.



68. The common characteristic of these four areas is that each
- A. received UN peacekeeping forces
 - B. had a national liberation struggle
 - C. was the site of international terrorism
 - D. was the object of direct superpower confrontation
-
69. Supporters of organizations like Amnesty International reflect a personal commitment to
- A. cultivate economic ties among developing nations
 - B. protect individuals from human rights violations
 - C. support the many specialized agencies of the United Nations
 - D. improve social and economic conditions throughout the world
70. The American experience during the early 1970s in Vietnam was closely paralleled by the Soviet Union's experience during the early 1980s in
- A. Cuba
 - B. Hungary
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. Czechoslovakia

PART B: WRITTEN RESPONSE

The written-response section is an essay assignment worth 30% of the total examination mark. Essays for each topic will be marked according to the same criteria. You are to **choose** and **defend** a position on **one** of the two issues presented.

INSTRUCTIONS

Choose either Topic A or Topic B for your essay. If you write on both topics, only the first will be marked.

Be sure to indicate your choice of topic in the space provided on the back cover.

Read the assignment carefully and note the reminders for writing.

Use blue or black ink to write your essay.

WRITTEN RESPONSE — ESSAY ASSIGNMENT

Choose **one** of the following issues for your essay. Be sure to indicate your choice in the space provided on the back cover.

Topic A

Many individuals believe that government leaders should implement domestic economic programs that reflect their own specific ideological beliefs. Other individuals argue that government leaders should implement domestic economic programs that are based on the requirements of the prevailing economic situation. Still others believe that government leaders, in implementing domestic economic programs, should combine their specific ideological beliefs with the requirements of the prevailing economic situation.

In implementing domestic economic programs, should government leaders be motivated primarily by their own specific ideological beliefs?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

or

Topic B

During the 20th century, many groups of people sharing common national aspirations have peacefully achieved self-determination. Other groups of people have achieved national sovereignty through conflict, at great cost and suffering. Still other groups, sharing common national aspirations, continue to strive to attain national independence and international recognition.

Does the quest for national sovereignty contribute to global stability?

In an essay, choose and defend a position on this issue.

REMINDERS FOR WRITING:

- **Plan** your essay.
- **Focus** on the issue under discussion.
- **Establish** a clear position or thesis that will direct and unify your essay.
- **Organize** your essay in a manner that will best defend your position.
- **Defend** your position with supportive and specific evidence drawn from your knowledge of social studies.
- **Edit** and **Proofread** your writing.

Complete your essay in the space provided. Pages are provided for planning and drafting and for your finished work.

FOR ROUGH WORK

**Be sure to indicate your
choice of topic on the back cover.**

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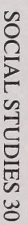
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SOCIAL STUDIES 30

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June 1992

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